There are two or three fine private aviaries in New York, and some of the private collections of finches display beautiful combinations of colors, including emerald, sapphire, ruby, white, with the rare heliotrope and lavonder snadaus, and rivalling in beauty and, brilliancy these of Dressmaker Worth, who, it is said, studies the combination of color in his aviary for new arrangement of tints in his wonderful gowns. Most popular birds, and all trained birds, are imported, and it is the feeble birds selected from every importation and volcoless females which the street peddlers hawk about the streets and sell to unsuspecting victims.

hawk about the streets and sent to insuspecting rictims.

Canaries have been household bets in Europe since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and came originally from the islands whose name they bear. They are bred for color and size in England, and for sweetness of song in Germany, and the amount of patience expended in training them can only be accounted for by the intense love of the German for his baddy and his addegmatic pursuance of any voremany, and the amount of patience expended in training them can only be accounted for by the intense love of the German for his holdy and his phiegmatic pursuance of any vocation that is remunsrative. In St. Andreasburg the principal revenue of the village is derived from canary raising. The St. Andreasburg canary's notes were originally obtained by placing a nightingale in the room with the young birds, who readily coided his clear notes. The most promising pupils were called out and trained still further until after several seasons the leanury was ready to be placed in the school room as a teacher himself. The bird teacher is placed in the room in a covered cage, and only during the leisure hour is the covering raised. As soon as the light illumines his cage he bursts into a food of 10yous melody which the baby birds all try to initiate. They have two or three lessons a day of an hour each for a month, and all the promising pupils are picked out by a connoissour to be trained in a class by themselves. No two bird teachers have videes exactly alike, and by constantly changing the instructors the birds obtain a greater range of notes. At the end of six months their clucation is completed and they are roady for sale, bringing when imported from 8 to 550. Canarles are also taught by placing them in a darkenel room and where they will not hear any other birds' notes. Just before the light is accustical, if an air is sung by the human voice the bird will unconsciously imitate it.

The tricks which canaries can be taught are aimest numberless, as they possess rare inteligence and are naturally tame and affectionate, having been for generations raised in the work of the commence with kindness and the other revisit said into the sould be a commence with kindness and the other with sarvation and crucity, but in all cases the bird must have but one master, and to him be taught to give his confidence. Probably the most difficult branch of a birds of the commence with kindness and the other with a commence with kindness

to commonee with kindness and the other with a variation and crueity, but in all cases the bird must have but one master, and to him be taught to give his confidence.

Probably the most difficult branch of a bird's equation is neathematics, and to this branch french trainers devote their energies. A troop of birds has been seen in France by whom the intricacies of the various tables of multiplication, subtraction, and division were cleared away as easily as could be done by the prize members of a school. Canines have also been trained to talk, and occasionally one will be found so rarely gifted in this way that he will learn with no particular training. Short, sharp words are most easily mastered by a canary, and a lady is the best trainer, as she can pilet her voice to the right key.

The buildinch, which is so generally beloved for his gentle manners and great accomplishments, is trained in Germany by the shoemakers, tailors, and schools asters. The latter a ways produce the best birds, for it is safe to say that the bird paud gets more thorough care and soverer lessons than the box, since the bard paud gets more thorough the air they have live lessons a day, at which the air they are to learn is whistled through earlier particly and never in portlons. The birds pien it up a few notes at a time usually, but occasionally a bird makes no effort to imitate the melody until after lour or live months of careful trauming he delights the feacher by piping the air complete. These birds are most valuable, for having once learned a song they never forget it. The music formerly taught was of the old style of German hymas and slow song, but now all nepular and classical melodies are taught, a well-cducated bird being able to sing two or three entire songs. The birds are very knowing and perverse, and usually, like prefer hands and perverse, and usually, like the particle of the birds are very knowing and perverse, and usually, like trainer shuts the dark cage and feigns to depart. Then, for rey at his velucity, the bird

kines enjoying the sport, among them the President of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, who is up there with a large party in his crivate car. All the other lakes, north and east, are being fished with excellent success. Among the notable catches of the past week were a 13-round togue from Carter's pend. In Strong, and a square-tailed brook trout, weighing six nounds, from Reed's pend, near langer. A 6-pound brook trout is something of a marvel. Last week the Fish and tame commissioners placed several thousand young landlockel salmon in Sebago Lake, and also stocked other waters in the western part of the State, distributing 50,000 fry in all. Four hundred thousand sea salmon will be put into the Penobscot this week, and \$0,000 landlocked salmon fry will be distributed among various lakes.

The high-line fish story comes from Winthrop. A fisherman of that town tells that he caught a pickerel through the fee on Lake Maranacook last winter which had in its stomach an undigested roll of bank bills amounting to \$1900. He thinks the money was lost by a sportsman whose boat was upset on the lake more than a year age.

The white perch season opens July 1.

take to the water to save his life. The old bear took to her heels and escaped. Killing bears with a cantdog is something new.

Levi Leathers of Levant killed a Canada lynx last Wednesday evening just in time to save his own life. The animal was about to spring upon him from a tree, when he gave it a builet in the threat killing it instantly. The cat was an ugly-looking customer and weighed thirty-seven pounds.

ILO HEARD THE CRY.

Old Richard's Way of Recovering a Fox Hound that Had Been Stolen.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7 .- Senator Gardner sat in his roomy real estate office in Atlantic avenue the other afternoon and let his mind drift from statesmanship to fox hunting. He keeps a pack of from ten to fifteen of the best-bred Maryland fox hounds on his ranch. near Egg Harbor City, and intrusts the care of them to Old Richard, who, up to his sixtieth year, was a satior man,

'I will tell you a little story," said Senator Gardner, settling himself back in his swivel was set up on inverted tin pans, as you have chair and feeling around under his left ear for seen the four corners of corn cibs fixed to the knot of his four-in-hand. "It is inciden- keep out the rats, and that the bed had a sheet tally a fox story, but it is better than anything stretched above it, running to a peak at the top I know of that illustrates the sagacity of Old

Richard," added the Senator reflectively. " Flo and Grover are a pair of beagle hounds, thoroughbreds and smart as a country pienic hear something drop on the sheet roof above on parade. They were raised on the ranch, and Fig had been the pet of Old Richard from her earliest puppyhood. One morning Flo and Grover had run away to have a hunt on their | and it won't be long before it'll be drop, drop, own account, and late in the day Grover came drooping. He know he had been doing wrong. Uncle Richard, who, by the way, can deliver a

that persons who have been watching a long time in the hope of seeing the eggs go away disappointed.

One alternoon recently as Mrs. Swan was culedly rocking on her troasures with her great eyes closed, two lavender ducks softly glided unobserved to the little island and crawled upon its bank. It seemed as it the ducks tried to be as quiet as possible. Every second or two they would rause and look suspiciously at the great bird rocking on her nest. All of a sudden there was a cry: the mother bird had discovered the presence of the two introders. With a swing of her neck she plunged her blood-red bill into the side of the nearest duck and sent it sprawing on its back over into the water. The mate of the assaulter bird flew toward the swan with open bill and outspread wings, but it got a knock the same as the other, and went sprawling in the same way.

The two ducks swam out a short distance from the island and fearfully oped the swan as they arranged their feathers and quacked away to each other in great excitement. The swan had risen from her nest, and the persons on the bridge were enthusiastically calling one another's attention to the nest's interior and contents. There, sure enough, were the ergs, four of them, nicely tucked away in a soft bed of gray's holows. Over them stood the mether swan the would have the west of the person of the water. Profit soon the ducks swam may, turning occasionally as they went to look at what they doubtless considered the regreat bill under each of the ergs, turned them see a good distance the swan thaved libr great fall under each of the ergs, turned then over carefully one at a time so as to have all the small ends to each of the ergs, turned then over carefully one at a time so as to have all the small ends to each of the ergs, turned then over carefully one at a time so as to have all the small ends to each of the ergs, turned then over carefully one at a time so as to have all the small ends to each of the ergs, turned then over carefully one at a time so as to have all sed hereyes, and resumed her rocking and her luliaby.

MILES OF CATERPILLARS.

They Are On a March Through Maine. Stopping Rettroad Trains.

Bangon, June 8 .- For the past two weeks that section of Maine between Moosehead Lake and Mattawamkeng through which the Canadian Pacific Builway passes has been afflicted with a caterpillar plague the like of which was never known in this part of the country before. Millions of the worms are proeeeding in a regular and rapid march over the Canadian track eastward, and at times during the last week it has been almost impossible for trains to move on account of them. One train was two and one-half hours going a mile, the wheels becoming so greasy that the track had to be sanded ahead, white hundreds of men have been engaged sweeping the tests from the rails. At one point near Mattawamkeag a train of platform cars was leaded with enterpillars and the strange freight leaded to a neighboring stream and shovehed overboard. On Thursday a train was delayed five hours by the enterpillars, everything in sight, railrond track, fences, trees, and telegraph poles, being covered with the peats. The worms have devastated the entire region bordering on the railway from Brownville Junction and Matrawamkong, stripping bare every tree, especially the populars. Last year there were so many caterpillars in the same section that all the crews sent in after smoot stock were obliged to leave the woods, but the plaguach 1988 was not a circumstance to the present visitation. There seems to be no end to the worms, and the farmers of lonoheod county are alarmed lest they tarn down the Maine Central toward langor instead of keeping on as they are toward the fog-bound shores of New Brunswick.

SCORPIONS.

Where They Are Plentiful as Files, and

Sociable and Venomous, "If ever you should happen to go down into lower Mexico." said L. T. Stanley, the like the roof of a house, don't say a word, but get right in and go to sleep. If you shouldn't go to sleep as soon as you get in, and should you, and roll down and tumble on the floor at drop, and roll, roll, roll, and plink, plink, plink home alone, with his head down and his tail | on the floor. Don't get up; if you do you might demonds you to be taught and the models when the mined by the hope of this region, the taught and the models were the same of and expected a secture, if nothing more from soon as you put your foot on the fleor,

THE SUN. SU.

THE SUN. SU.

A state of the supervision of the supervis a dead sure thing that he is in his hole. If you had to dig on an uncertainty you might throw out enough ground to fill a ceilar, and then find that your armadilio hadn't been in his hole from the start. But the mosquito will give you the straight tip ever: time. When a hunter goes out after a ramadilio he arms himself with a pole ten feet long, and a pick and shovel. He never knows from outside appearances at a hole whether the armadilio is in or out, so he pokes the tone down in the hole and sits it around. If the armadilio is at home, out will swarm a hatful or two of mosquitoes, who were getting their dinner off the animals and were disturbed by the note. If the tenant is not at home there will be no sign of a mosquito about the piace. As roon as the hunter to cates his game he finds by poking in the hole which direction the armadilio is running his tunno. Let he begins to dig as soon as he ants by the million, they would overrun the country and destroy all the crops, and it the armadille didn't let the mosquitees eat it by the ten, the mosquite would eat up all the people. The Central American natives make a dish out of armadillo meat that they seem to enjoy hugely, but it is not a meal that any white man not a member of the let hyophagus Club could well sit down and fool with."

ROCHESTER, June 4 .- For many miles through the Genesee valley the track of the Erie Railway is laid on an embankment from six to ten feet above the flat lands. The soil is sandy, and near the bottom of the embankment many woodehucks live in holes. When the fiver rose during the floods and covered the flat lands, the animals were driven from their holes and took refuge by fundre is on the track. The engineer of the first train which came through to this city after the washouts on the road had been repaired, saw wood-chucks everywhere, and a large number were killed by the locomotive. The animals seemed o prefer death in this manner to death by drowning.

BEES IN CONNECTICUT.

They are Taking Notions to Do Some Queer Things and Get Talked About.

New London, June 8.—The Connecticut bee improves each shining hour this year to run away from home, room, and do his own sweet will altogether. He is unusually restless and fickie, and apiarists have lost scores of swarms. which just "lit out" some day and flew wherever they listed, never to return. It is always a busy and exciting time for the bee man when his colonies get ready to swarm. He puts on a mask and gauntleted gloves, and thumps on a tin pan to try to charm them into the new hive, which he has already provided for them. If they go into the hive all is electrician, "and should notice that your bed | well, the crisis has been cassed; but too frequently this year Connecticut bees have wranged themselves into a humming ball, keep out the rats, and that the bed had a sheet after quitting the old hive, and take a bee line into the wide world. In such instances they art apt to go into the wilderness, preempt a hollow tree for a home, or to drop down into a farmer's dooryard, who hives them and calls them his own.

A fine swarm applied at the house of the Rev. the side of the bed, lie still. By and by you | Daniel D. Lyon of Palme: town for permanent will hear the same drop and roll and tumble. lodgings one morning recently, and, as they and it won't be long before it'll be drop, drop, were strangers, the elergyman followed the Scriptural advice and took them in. They were in a round ball in the top of his tall fir think you were struck by lightning as tree, buzzing like a circular saw, when he first saw them, and as they had a responsive car

and several drones. He showed the specimens to the passengers, and discoursed learnedly about bees, their habits, tastes, ecceptricities, and every other passenger mumbled himself a stanga or two from, "How doth the little busy bee." No incident on a Sound trip for a year excited so much popular interest among the passengers as the trip of the blooded tork State bees are very valuable. J. R. High-bred bees are very valuable. J. R. Bostwick of New Millord, in this State, recently paid \$15 for an Italian queen bee, which came from Importer E. L. Frait of Mariborough, Mass., who sent her to Bostwick by mail. She was to be used for breeding, and Importer Pratt said she would have royal daughters within three weeks from her shipment.

The worst enemy of the honey raiser is the producer of artificial and adulterated honey. It is easy to adultorate honey, but only recently have men become ingenious and skilful enough to make honey in the comb both the honey and the comb being artificially produced. The spurious product looks almost exactly like that created by boes, and it is put up in the little square boxes, with windowed sides, like those used in hives. It is possible to detect the imitation only by tasting it, by which test anybody who has a tooth for genuine honer can easily detect the fraud. The counterfelt is so skilfully executed, however, that it frequently deceives a novice. A New York man in a restaurant in this city the other was obtained. He then described the method of artificial honey making, and in conclusion raid that he was a drummer for a New York honey house.

ENTIVATION.

The Steep of Summer Which Some Animals
Take Instead of a Winter Nap-The
Wonderful Provisions of Dame Nature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STANDARD .-See This year we are enjoying an unusually early and, for the season of the year, uncommonly hot summer. The effect on aumin life is curious. Leaf summer, which was cold and damp, was distinguished by the abundance of land shells (snails, &c.). This May I find abundance of land shells (analis, &c.). This May I find very few. Most of them after creeping out of their winter haunts have already, especially in the dry, chalky country, crept back again, and several which I moved out of their relievant had begun to close the month of their clicks with a kind of operculant, or currant, fist at their kindred do in semi-tropical countries like I in N. spain, and Sorthern Africa, where they rectainly a still click after summer heat and drought set in the countries of the count

it issis while in the tropics even fishes have sometimes to assivate after the dog days begin. I am sit, your obedient servant.

All our native reptiles lie in a torpid condition until the summer sun stimulates them into renewed life; while the snalls creep into holes in the walls or into the ground, there to lie, foodless and apparently lifeless, until the period of leading comes back again. But as we go further south libernation ceases. There, however, what exactly corresponds to itnamely, restivation, or, as the Germans term it, summer siece—takes its place, and serves the same purpose. When the heat of a tropical or semi-tropical summer dries up every pool, and parches the ground to such an extent that it is difficult for animals not endowed with great powers of focomotion to find the wherewithal for existence, they compromise with nature by sleeping off the season of heat and scarcity.

The winter sleepers are all pretty well known. But owing to the assivators being, for the most tant, inhabitants of tropical countries far removed from the path of trained observers, we are less acquainted with the species practicing that means of shanning the heat and drought of summer. Indeed, at present only one mammal is known which does so. This is the tenree, a hedgelog-like beast of Madagascar, which retires to its barrow and sleeps during the three hottest months of the year—these months, it must be remembered, corresponding to the borthern winter. However, it is believed that a West African dormouse is a summer sleeper, though this species, when brought to Ing and hibernates, like its northern each of the sub-Antarctic mammans sleep during the coldest porth no winter, though as yet the two-culed of l'atagenia and a gray rot unitive to the lac-Antarelle mammars sieen during the contest ports in of winter, though as yet the three-theo of l'atagenia and a gray rat malive to the Kermedee Islands are about the only two species of which this can be affirmed with certainty. In not a few respects, the suspended animalition of these creatures during the intense heat of summer is even more remarkable than that which obtains when frost dulis every function of life. Some microscopical animals—the wheel animalcules for example—can be dried up into a aust-like substance, and yet revive as soon as they get access to water, the germ on which their vitality depends being evidently protected in some manner not yet clearly understood. In South America and Africa various repriles astivate, if not in the manner described, at least so perfectly that their summar somnolence is quite comparable with the lianos or plains of Venezuela, the alligntor, the liand and fresh water tortoise, the lugs bon constrictor, and several of the smaller kind of serpents lie motioniess in the loaurated mudduring the hottest period of the tropical summer. But their dormancy is by no means so perfect as that of some hibernations. A marnoot, or a hedgehog, when in the depth of its winter torpidity, may be kicked about like a ball, and yet except for a few feeble respirations, exhibit scarcely any sign that it is conscious of being despitefully used.

In Brazil, Australia, and the Cape Colony, likads, roors, tortoises, and insects pass months of the rainless cason enclosed in hard earth, and in India, many species of dishes, during the dry season and long-continued in the indurated clay. Br. Day has, indeed, put on record listances in which fishes have survived in this condition of more than one season, ponds known to have been dry for several months having swarmed with scally inhabitants as soon as the accumula-

nation record instances in which fishes have survived in this condition for more than one season, ponds known to have been dry for several months having swarmed with scaly inhabitatis as soon as the accumulation of water released them from their inreleased best. In Arizona, a land of great summer heat and drought, much the same phenomenon has been noticed. Posts in the desert, surrounded on every side by an arid region, neross which it would have been barrely possible for waterfowl to convey the living spawn of fishes or batrachians, as soon as the thunder showers fill them are found to contain lishes, frogs, and freshwater mellusis, of which not a trace could previously be seen. But perhaps the most extraordinary, as well as the best known of such instances of estivation are those of the mudish of Africa and the alles in the rivers of south Africa and Queensland, which are provided not only with gills, but with a rudimentary lung. They can thus breathe ordinary atmospheric air, and, at the time when they are emassed in much they can inhab it.

Some land moliusks are sincularly sensitive to heat and moisture, and are equally telerant of their absence. The desert small is hidden during the day. But when the sun goes down, and the heavy night dow covers the herbage, it creeps forth to load, retiring before the heavens are ablaze with light. The same species has been known to remain glued down to a be aid in a museum case, and, after a lapse of lour years, to the anazoment of the curators, revive on being plunged into water. At this moment every prickly acase shrub in North Africa is covered with clusters of various species of helix, which are clinging to it in a half-dormant and wholly motionless condition, whiting until the rains revive them. Hibernation and estivation—winter sieep and summer sleep—are thus cratically the same, the only difference being that one is practised in the north and the inconveniences of climate. The entire subject is still open to further investigation, for, in spite of a somewhat volu

farmer knocked over the organ. The things in the parlor having been arranged in orderly and sympathetic procession, the downfail of the organ set in motion a train of demolition. First the centre stand went over, and it took a long the expensive "company lamp," which was smashed thoroughly, and the table swent into the progressing vortex of ruin four or five pieces of brie-h-brac, together with some swinging shelves that had held them, and the brie-h-brac and shelves galkered in a wall frame that enclosed an illuminated but vague motto. "Our daily bread," worked in five different kinds of colored thread. The right had escaped in the mean time by dodging between the legs of the farmer, who was upset by the act and hurled into the pile of other life-h-brac, and then the housewise came on the scene with a broom and batted the husbandman back into the heads of the farmer's daughter, who viewed the pile and shrieked. The pig has not been slaughtered.

A. D. Ellis of Warren had a fine mastiff that had a singular proude against Newfoundland dogs that crossed his path. His way was to nice and cripple them, then drag them into a neighboring pond and drown them. Finally, he killed a dog belonging to Mr. Edia's lather, and then Mr. Edis killed the mastiff.

At Thomaston, Mrs. Edward flyan's cat gave birth to a killed a fine mastiff.

At Thomaston, Mrs. Edward flyan's cat gave birth to a killed read on the form had been in the habit of eating the food Mr. Banks pinced in the pard for the fowls. Mr. Banks pinced in the pard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows, Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows. Mr. Banks pinced in the yard for the flows in the part

FELINE CUTEVESS AND JEALOUSE. Four Cats That Have Made Themselves

l'amous in the l'alter Department, There is no greater pet in the Police Department than "Minnie," the white and black pussy cat whose home is in the Oak street station house. She is a feline protego of Police Captain Webb, and her great forte is her inimitable skill at reviewing the patrolmen as they march out of the assembly room previous to going on duty. As soon as the bell is sounded Minnie dashes out of the back room and springs upon the dosk in front of Capt. Wobb, and sits on her haunches eyeing the men as they face the Captain. Directly the ceremony is over she jumps from the desk and runs to Capt, Webb's private room to watch him read the papers.

Police Captain Byan has a pet cat in the Thirty-fifth street station, too, Among its other traits is its ability to get a drink when thirsty without bothering anybody. One of the faucets in the washroom is so loose that it requires but slight pressure to start the water

faucets in the washroom is so loose that it requires but slight pressure to start the water renning. Tabby found this out somehow, and now she springs on the edge of the washstand and gives the faucet handle a tap with her paw that starts the water. When her thirst is quenched she gives the handle a tap the other way and turns it oil. Capt, it yan says proudly that money couldn't buy that cat, and he wants to bet that there is not another pussy alive smart enough to repeat tabby's trick.

In Capt, Reilly's meeinet there are two old cars who have recently become objects of popular cariosity because of their suddenly developed jeniousy. A month ago they were the best of friends and sleyf in the same radded box. Both had a brood of kittens at about the same time, and their friendiness changed to enmity directly. Lach appeare it be realous that the other had a family to look after. It became necessary to get separate boxes for them to brevent domestic rows, and whenever one left her box the other would sized up siy'y and carry away the kitens to beer own box. The cats keen up this breenwoof each other's family daily. The immisst thing is the wor in which the cat that has been relabed hurrledly pieks out her little ones from the rival brood and swiftly carries them back to their box.

A 51-inch Rattlesnake

HARTFORD, June 8 .- James P. Hall of this city, a general agent of one of the biggest life Insurance companies doing business in New Jersey, has just killed the largest rattlesnake of which there is any record in Hartford county and probably in the State. He killed it in Portland, east of the Connecticut Eiver, on the edge

of the Glastonbury woods. Mr. Hall was on a fishing trip at the time he met the snake. He grabbed a fence rail and jabbed it at the coiled reptile. This crippled the creature, but it crawled into a stone wali, and Mr. Hall feared he would lose his prize. He tied some fly hooks to a stick and hooked the snake in the side, but it could not be pulled out. At last, after a light of three hours and aided by some charcoal burners. Mr. high pulled down a part of the wall and finished the make with a blow on the head. I measured 51 inches in length. There is an unauthentic record of a six-foot rattler killed on Talcott Mountain a few years ago, but Doll Reeves of Portland, a friend of Mr. Hail's, who hunts rattlers aga pasting, says this latest one is the tiers as a pastime, says this latest one is the largest he ever saw. Reeves killed thirty one rattiers hast year. This senson he haseight to his credit. Mr. Hall's snake was 15 years old. A helter

alone at the stream fishing with an alder bush alone at the stream fishing with an alder bush pote and a cotton line, and the hook batted with an angle worm. She got hold of a big tellow, and attern struggle which severely taxed her strength, succeeded in dragging him ashere. He weighed two pounds and six ounces. Another girl of the same age, Mary Lepolt, fishing on the shores of White lake, and using a common pole and line, and with a worm for a bait, successfully landed a California trout weighing three manners and ten nia trout weigning three pounds and ten ounces.

CATCHING CROCODILES. A Reporter Takes Lessous in the Business

from a Scientist, From the Chicago dearnat.

Almost any day the visitor to the workshop of the Academy of Sciences, in the Extensition building, will rind a middle-need general science of the New York of

massive black scales which render an alligator proof against rifle shors. This fellow's hide would have glanced a musket ball as easily as it would a shot from a poppon. "We tried to got him alive also," said the Doedor, "but he was too much for us. He knocked five or six of us around for a time, and then we stuck a spear through his neck.

"Shooting alligators must be exciting, but catching them alive offers a little more excitement than most people care for. And it must be dangerous," was suggested.

"Not at all dangerous," replied Dr. Velle, "but exciting, you may believe. An alligator is generally taken alive by spearing him in the fieshy part of the neck. The spear is a strong affair, bade with only one bare, so that it will raise the scales and slip under them, spearing an alligator in this way does not especially injure him, and gives a person an opportunity to handle him with greater ease. Ones securely speared, and aithough he will aghet emasionally, it is only a question of a short time when he can be tired out and rendered powerless bond of the hunters man great devicently in the use of the hunters man great devicently in the use of the hunters man great devicently in the thing with my own eyes, I could larady have believed that two men could draw out of the water an alignator twelve eet long, fasten his muzzle, its listlegs over his back, and linning

of the harneous and spear. It I had not seen the thing with my own eyes, I could hardly have believed that two men could draw out of the water an adicator twelve teet long, fasten his muscle, the his legs over his back, and finning will the beast by plunging a share weapon into his neck, dividing the spinal nerve. This fourteen-foot fellow I am working on here we could have got alive if we had persevered, but, as he was wounded, I was attaid he wouldn't live, as when he was speared he made for the water, and I put a course of rithe balls into him for fear he would escape. By the way, you had better keep your mands off the hids, or you may get toliscined. It is preserved with arsenical scars, one of the very worst roisonathere is. Three years ago I absorbed enough of the stuff through my perses to lay me up for six weeks. Now I wash my hands every few minutes."

'Aside from the scientific value the question has to me." continued the Dector, taking mother stitch, 'I don't know of any sport in which there is more excitement than hunting miligaters and erocodilies. I killed one fellow about as big as this one, but lest his hide. I had bepreted his scaly back several times, but never got hear enough to put in a frail shot. After a number of those unsucceessful attempts I lay in walt tor him with my rile opposite his haverite sunning spot on the bank of a treatm. The old fellow finally appeared and settled down for his afternoon map, with outstretched paws and looking like a big canoe bottom side upward. Crawling as close as I could, and being in a position where I was considerably above him. I likes to him for the pay. This is one of the best lakes to him for the head, at the broadest part behind the eyes. This is one of the west proposed him a start and bound he fell from his comfortable couch into the water, with a crash like the fluxing of a whale when struck with a comfortable couch into the water, with a crash like the fluxing of a whale when struck with a comfortable couch into the water, with a crash like the

A SNAKE FORTY-SEVEN FEET LONG. A Whopper Told of, or Told, in Trinidad, From the Port of Spain Gasette.

A few whispered words notified half the party to aim at his head and the other half at the central part of his body.

The second volley produced the desired effect. The colossal snake learned wholly out of the pool, and with a few terrible convulsions, in which he lashed the water and the floor of the cavern, he sank quivering to the ground, a third volley for a quietus insering his certain death. This fact was then made sure of, and the caves were soon invaded by the cursuers.

The monster was dragged out into the level and found to measure forty-seven feet, the thickest part of his body having a diameter of two feet six inches. In color he has yenow in the upar part of his body, dark above, with dark rings encircling the body, between which semi-lunar gray disks served as spots to variegate the skin.

senti-lunar gray disks served as spots to variegate the skin.

He was obsered by the machetas of some cocea bruners, under the direction of Mr. Meccarity. In him there were found the half-digested body of a deer, and a number of formation of the second property forms, probably ewallowed by him with the body of some unknown and unfortunate cocean contractor.

By 64 P. M. the joyful concourse, dragging the monster, reached Arima, where the necessary steps were taken to preserve the carcass for display in the Council Hall of Pert of Spain. The exciting occurrences connected with this monster are still the subject of general discussion and gossip. The island has not for a long time bosh disturbed by tragic incidents of this extraordinary nature.

Cow and Rattler Fight to a Finish. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A fight to the death between a fine milch A light to the death between a fine mileb cow and a large rattlesnake occurred recently on the farm of Mr. Joseph Carter in Bibb county, Alabama. Mr. Carter had turned his cows into a fresh pasture where there was some very fine grass, which they began to eagerly devour. A small ditch ran through the pasture, and on its banks the grass was very thick. The cows were feeding in a bunch on the bank of this ditch when they are also redit. Mr. Hall's snake was 15 venrs old. A helier near the scene of the leathe died recently from a snake's bite, no doubt riven by the serpent whose glistening skin now graces Mr. Hall's collection of trophies.

• Keep the Fish in Greenwood Lake.

MIDDLETOWN, June 8.—The Fish and Game Protective Association of the region adjoining Greenwood Lake have united in giving an order for the construction of a fish screen at the dam over which lows the e-caping waters of the lake. The screen is to be about 500 feet in length and thoroughly built, the purpose being to retain the fish and thereby improve the angling in the lake.

Big Trout Caught by Little Girls.

MIDDLETOWN, June 8.—The two biggest trout taken so far this season in the Sullivan county waters have been landed by two little girls. One was caught by 10-year-old May Royce in a mountain brook which empties into the Delaware Eiver near Parryville. She was alone at the stream fishing with an alder bush to leak a serious belong at the stream fishing with an alder bush cole and a serious belong to the stream fishing with an alder bush cole and a serious belong to the stream fishing with an alder bush cole and a serious belong to the stream fishing with an alder bush cole and a serious belong to the stream fishing with an alder bush cole and a serious brook and the cole of the two bloss in a few bush cole and a serious brook and the cole of the two bloss in a few bush cole and a serious brook and the cole of the two bloss in a few bush control on the bank of this dirich when they sented a much on the bank of this dirich when they sented a much on the bank of this dirich when they sented a much on the bank of this dirich when they sented a much on the bank of this dirich when they sented a much of the bank of this dirich when they sented a much of the bank of this dirich when they sented a much of the bank of this dirich when they sented a much on the bank of this dirich way with the excention of the bank of this dirich way with the excention of the bank of this

Superstitions About 17-Year Locusts. From the Intimatic Courses Jours

Farmers from nearly every section of the country are reporting the appearance of the seventeen-year-oblicensis in great numbers. More or less succession is attached to the advent of the becasts, and many put full confidence in the bedse that the late of the country for the next seventeen years is decided by whatever letter appears on the locusts wing. In proof of this they eite the last that in 1855, when they appeared in great abundance, the letter "by could be picturely seen on their wings, which skylinded war. As war followed in a low years, the superstitions idea gained strength, and is very generally believed in throughout ing country.

In 1852, the next regular period for their appearance, it is claimed the letter "P" could be as distinctly seen on their wings as the "W" of seventeen years before. Ponce and pletty followed their last appearance, which satisfies the credulous that the locust is a tree too, let. What latter will appear on their wings this year has not yet been discovered, but the country felks are anxiously awaiting an investigation of the matter. Farmers from nearly every section of the